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Ireland? On every ground of abstract right, political expediency, and particular urgency, are we friends to the cause of the *Catholics in Ireland*; but we know enough of the tendency of human nature, and enough of this portion of it, to put them on their guard against the use of expressions which may alarm the partiality of their friends, and confirm the prejudices of their enemies.

The Catholic clergy and laity have united in their meetings with a common spirit, and a large assembly lately held at Dundalk, in the county of Louth, have concluded the matter, and finally *vetoed* the Veto, both on the part of the clergy and of the people. Our limits will not suffer us to enter more fully into this question at this time; and, although, by the help of management and manœuvre, we think the election of bishops might have been so conducted, even with the Veto, as not to interfere with the necessary transmission of spiritual power from the head of the Catholic church; yet, on the political part of the question, we are decided in opinion that the Veto was in effect, and probably in its original design, a means of placing the Catholic clergy not only under the lock and key of the minister of the day, but also of locking up, and estranging the clergy from the people.

And if we were inclined to have a doubt upon this subject, we should probably be settled in our conviction by comparing, or rather contrasting with the conduct of the Catholic clergy on this occasion, the display of presbyterian loyalty, (from whatever *cause* it may proceed,) which has been lately exhibited, before a smiling public, in the address of the Presbyterian ministers in general synod assembled. "It is," say these courtly politicians, with the greatest pleasure, "and most sincere approbation, we observe, that your Majesty's government proves a sanctuary to the oppressed of other nations, a prop to the falling liberties of Europe, and a source of confidence to all those who resist the unprincipled encroachments and usurpa-

tions of the common foe of Europe. *This*, we are happy to see, resulting from the sagacity and wisdom with which your Majesty has chosen the *persons who administer the government of the empire, and the wisdom, energy, and magnanimity* with which the councils thereof are at present conducted." It may prove a comfort to those inexperienced in writing addresses of this sort, that should the ministry change to-morrow, and their opponents come into power, the Presbyterian clergy will not have occasion at their next meeting in synod, to alter one word of the present perennial composition.

With respect to the Catholics of Ireland, we trust that whatever differences they may have had about this subordinate subject of the Veto, they will continue embodied, and firmly united, moving in tranquil but indefatigable progress, to the consummation of their political freedom. We trust, that without implicitly confiding themselves and their cause, into the hands of particular parties, nor into the management of subtle agents, they will chiefly act from the native intelligence of their own minds, the simple policy of a sound understanding, and with a fixedness of purpose not to be warped from a seizure of present opportunity, by the cajolery of the courtier, or the procrastination of the patriot. Let them again petition parliament, with magnanimous loyalty, and with that energy of character and expression, which will show them worthy of emerging from their long and painful probation, into a life of action and glory. Let Britain be instructed in its present adversity, that the alliance of countries to be effective must be linked by mutual interest, confederation by sincere affection, and union by perfect coalition, and real association. It will be a secret consolation in the calamities which surround us, if they should prove in any degree instrumental to the emancipation of our Catholic brethren, under that Providence whose angel that "rides" in the whirlwind, and directs the storm," is still an angel from HEAVEN.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

ULSTER.

The Prelates of Ireland are soliciting government for a general privilege of

franking, in common with the English bench; at present, only the two Irish Bishops who have seats in the house of

ANTRIM...Married...Mr. Alex. Hoy, to Miss Bradford, of Churchill. Mr. Campbell, of Thurso, Caithness-shire, to Miss Nichol of Belfast. At Ballinderry, Mr. Terence Judge, to Miss Margaret Culbert, aged 13 years and 7 months. Mr. James Kearney, late of Liverpool, to Miss Donnelly, of Belfast.

Died...At Belfast, the Rev. William Bristow, vicar general of the diocese of Down and Connor, and rector of the parish church of Belfast, aged 73. At Cultra, Mr. Wightman, wife of the Rev. Mr. Wightman, dissenting minister of Holywood. At Downpatrick, on the 3d, Mr. John Graham, Copper-smith, aged, 70. At Larne, Wm. Montgomery esq. At Belfast, aged 16 Mr. John Hart. Mr. C. Stanfield junior, aged 19. Near Bel-

fast, Mr. R. Carmichael, Woollen Draper. Miss Eliza Dickson of Armagh. In Belfast, Mr. James Rooney. Mr. Robert Stephenson, surgeon. He was 26 years an Active, zealous, and indefatigable member of the Poor-House Committee, and surgeon to that institution. Mrs. Sturrock, wife of the Rev. Dr. Sturrock, Archdeacon of Armagh.

Down....Married...The Rev. Hutcheson M'Fadden of Newtownards to Miss Malcom of Comber. Mr. John Newell to Miss Carenduff. Mr. Alex. Clark of Rathfriland to Miss Briggs of Gillhall. At Belfast, Mr. Wm. M'Kee to Miss M'Credie. At Dunmurry, Mr. Wm. Gillyland, to Miss Craig. At Belfast, Mr. Sam. Priestley of Dublin, Merchant, to Miss Mary Ann Ireland.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From November 20, till December 20.

The weather for several weeks past has been favourable for putting in the late crops of wheat, which appear now generally accomplished.

The early sown crops have a promising appearance and will probably keep the advantage they have obtained, and prove both earlier, and more productive than the later sown grain. Very little work is now going forward in the farming line, except plowing lea grounds in some places; that part of husbandry is too generally deferred until the Spring, which occasions a great hurry of business, and if the season proves wet, frequently obliges the farmer to postpone the sowing of his spring corn till a late period, and consequently occasions a backward harvest.

If the farmers would more generally plough their strong soils before winter, it would lessen their spring work, the land would be meliorated by the frosts, and better prepared for harrowing when the sowing season comes on; this practice is very general in England and Scotland; and the advantages resulting from it have induced the farmers of those countries to persevere in it. Grain of every kind continues to bring a pretty high price; and oatmeal and flour of course keep up. Potatoes are both plenty and good in quality, which added to the circumstance of their being no demand for oats for distilling might reasonably have been expected to lower the price of oatmeal. The turnip crops have not proved equal to their appearance; and the stock of fat cattle for spring consumption it is feared will therefore fall short of the usual supply, nothing being done this year in the feeding way by the Distillers.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The commercial horizon continues to look increasingly gloomy. Shut out from the commerce of Europe and America, our prospects afford little that is promising. From this distressing commercial situation, as well as in our political state, there appears nothing that can relieve us, but peace. With unrestrained commerce, and the natural advantages of the British empire, our strength must increase in peace in the ratio of our more extended commerce, and from the superiority of our trade and manufactures, we have less rivalry to fear in peace, than in war.

The cotton trade, according to the late exposé, is said to flourish in France. To this state Irish Emigrants have probably contributed not a little; and their trade with other countries being restricted, acts as a premium on their manufactures. Our measures may also probably force America to become prematurely a manufacturing country.

At home, there is but a small quantity of cotton wool, some say not three months' stock in Great Britain and Ireland. Probably, however, occasional supplies of this article may come in time to answer the demand for the manufacture, which in Ireland being mostly confined to home consumption, must necessarily be limited, and in Great Britain the present state of things must operate against much increase in that branch of manufacture.

But the present state of the linen trade is gloomy in the extreme, if we do not receive ample supplies of flax-seed, in time for sowing in the spring. We can have no prospect of